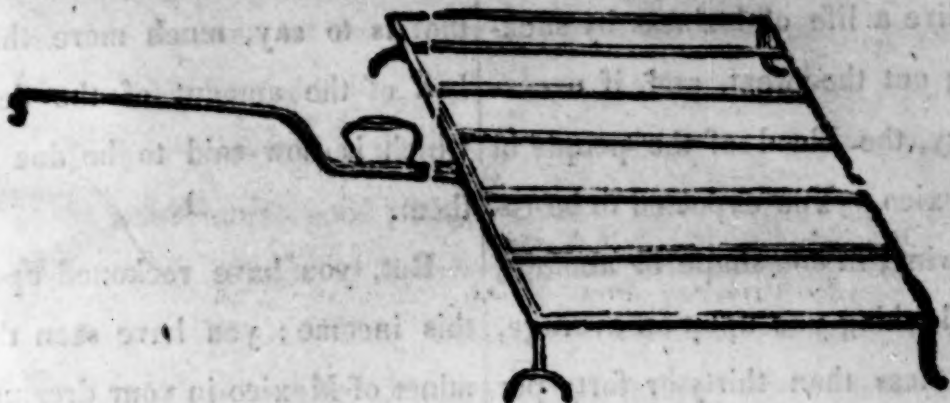


COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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“ So, ‘ South American SECURITIES were *wonderfully depressed*.’
“ Why, then, they were not, one would think, very *secure*! It will be a
“ *South-land bubble* this time; and great, but not greater than *just*, will
“ be the ruin. What, too, will the *Bolivars* do, and all those heroes of
“ plunder, who were gaping for supplies from England? Queer times
“ for them. Spain and France might, if this bubble burst, recover the
“ colonies with little trouble. These loans it is that have fed the insur-
“ gents. I love *liberty*; I have no objection to new independent States
“ rising up; but, I hate your plundering, and mortgaging, and loan-
“ making patriots. Better put up with *any thing*, than be mortgaged in
“ the cradle to Jews and jobbers.”—REGISTER, SEPT. 3, 1825.

MEXICAN BONDS.

TO

*Those who, being too lazy to work, have wished to make fortunes
out of the sweat, and, if necessary, the blood, of the people of
South America; and who, therefore, may be, with justice, called
Muckworms.*

Barn-Elm Gardens, 20th Sept. 1827.

MUCKWORMS,

VERY few things have given me
greater pleasure than the adver-
tisement published by the “ Mexi-
can Ambassador,” as the robbers
of the Stock-Exchange call him,

in which advertisement “ his Ex-
cellency ” announces, that, excel-
lent as he is, he has no money, at
present, to pay you the interest
on the things which you call Mexi-
can bonds. There you are, then,
you greedy and lazy wretches;

2 B

[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]

you unprincipled gamblers, who thought that you should be able to live a life of laziness by sucking out the sweat, and, if necessary, the blood of the people of Mexico. You expected to be receiving, in one shape or another, and taking you upon an average, not less than thirty or forty per cent. interest for your money. Of the sum that the "patriots" of Mexico contracted to make the people of that country pay you, the borrowers never would have received, from first to last, in real value, more than about twenty-five or thirty per cent. All the rest would have come to be divided amongst you, in the shape of dividends, commissions, brokerage, bonuses, and the devil knows what. So that the poor people of Mexico would have been sucked by you a great deal harder than the people of England have been and are, by the loan contractors and the fundholders here; though, I am perfectly convinced, that these have, upon the whole, and taking them on an average, never paid

into the Exchequer much more than half of the nominal sums; that is to say, much more than half of the amount of the debt which is now said to be due to them.

But, you have reckoned upon this income; you have seen the mines of Mexico in your dreams; you have fancied that Mexican sweat and blood were moistening your lips: not a pin did you care who suffered, so that you were kept in idleness. You hugged yourselves in the idea that the Bolivars and other loan-making patriots would wring money out of the estates and the labour of the people of Mexico, in the same manner that the money is extracted from the estates and the labour of the suffering people of England, to be given to the muck-worms of the funds.

From the first appearance of these loans in England; from the first contract out of which arose the Spanish bonds; and all the way through the loan-jobbing for Colombia, as it is called, and the

other countries of South America, I expressed my anxious wish that not one farthing of the interest ever would be paid you, and I confidently predicted that the event would correspond with my wish. This prediction has been verified, as far as time would allow. Not a farthing of interest has *ever yet* been paid upon any of these bonds; for, though some *dividends* have been paid: they have been paid *out of a portion of the principal* that was reserved in England for the purpose. In other words, some of your own money has been kept here to pay your interest with: that store being exhausted, there are no tax-gatherers in South America to get money to send the interest to you in future; and I always said that this would be the case. I distinctly declared, several times over, that I wished it to be so, and that it would be so. At the time when these loans were at their height, Doctors BLACK and MACCULLOCH, one in the *Morning Chronicle*, and the other in

the *Scotchman* newspaper, congratulated the country on its unparalleled prosperity generally; and particularly on its wisdom, in thus employing its "surplus copitol, mon" (drawing up their heads, and speaking in an accent and tone resembling the brag of a cock-turkey, when his neck is as red as fire, and his proboscis is of a sort of a blue green); "surplus copitol, mon;" congratulated the country, I say, on the wisdom displayed in lending its "surplus copitol, mon," to foreign nations, and thus *drawing from those nations the means of making this country rich and great!*

I told the conceited Scotch coxcombs, the impudent pretenders to political science; I told them that they *never would draw any thing* from other countries in this way. I told them that the *capital*, as they called it, thus lent, was no capital at all; that it was all *false money*; that it consisted of bank-notes, made for the purpose, and that it represented nothing but greediness and laziness.

ness; that by the trickery belonging to the use of it, some real money or money's worth would be sent to South America; that this would be divided amongst the plundering patriots there; that the people of those countries would never pay a shilling in interest or principal of the loans; and that you, you greedy and lazy wretches, especially the poorer and more stupid of you, who had had nothing to do with the contracts, but who purchased of the contractors, would, on an average, lose three fourths of any real money that you might have laid out upon the bonds. Yet you will read, you stupid and greedy wretches, you will still read the writings of Doctors Black and Macculloch; and the committees of those who will banish us for life if we speak of them with contempt, will, I dare say, still take down the interesting and instructive evidence of Doctor Peter Macculloch, holder forth of the "Ricardo lecture"! Read on, stupid and greedy beggars: read on, till the shoe decomposes upon your foot, and till the shirt upon your carcasses is run away with by the vermin. How many greedy, gambling women are there in England; not only in and about the Wen; but in every country-town, in every village you will find them, to gamble in funds or shares of some sort or other; and who cannot sit with you five minutes without your hearing some of their slang about fives and fours and threes and consols and reduceds and India and Greek and so on. A woman asked me my opinion one day, about *investing*, as she called it, some money that she had. She had got some fours and some threes, and something else; and she wanted to know if there was no other good thing that she could get. I make free, as to giving men advice, now-and-then; but, experience has taught me to be very careful how I presume, in this way, with petticoat speculators. Being pressed, however, with some degree of earnestness, I advised the getting rid

of all the securities of every sort, and took an opportunity of showing, very clearly, as I thought, how much more secure, as well as more honourable, the possession of land or house, or security on land or house, would be than the possession of a thing that may become of no value at all to-morrow; adding some observations on the lowness, the meanness, the filthiness of these sort of usurious transactions, appealing, by a side wind, to her religion, of which she professed to have a pretty large quantity, which she discovered by crying "oh, fye!" when I did—all the funds. In short, I, before I concluded, had made, as I thought, great impression upon her mind, if I had not already converted her. After this, a short pause ensued, while we were looking out of the window, and I was admiring some very pretty rose-trees. And she, all at once, as if I had never said a word to her upon the subject of funds and bonds, asked me, with great seeming earnestness: "Mr. Cobbett,

what do you think of Columbian?"

I know what I thought of her, though I did not tell her; and that was, that she was a nasty, gambling, grovelling, mercenary, sordid, merciless devil in petticoats, who did not care if the whole of the people of the village in which she lived, perished with hunger, provided the cause of that perishing were also the cause of making her gain, however unjustly and basely, a few additional pounds a-year. A man that is a stock-jobber is bad enough; he is wretch enough; but a woman that is a stock-jobber is, according to the ordinary proportions of good and evil in the two sexes, beyond all measure, worse. As women are better than men in good qualities, they are worse in bad qualities. A stock-jobbing man is the worst of men, and a stock-jobbing woman is fit for Lucifer's wife.

Here again, however, it is the system that is to blame: were it not for the system that creates them, there could be no such

wretches ; but this is no justification of the wretches themselves ; the system merely presents the temptation ; that is the greater crime of the two, certainly ; but the wretches who yield to the temptation, are criminal also ; and the system is not to be destroyed without the destruction of the wretches.

To return to the Mexican affair. I remember that when the greedy and stupid rotten cotton makers of the North petitioned the Parliament, actually petitioned the Parliament, to urge the King or his Ministers to acknowledge the independence of South-America ; when these stupid and " loyal " beasts thus had the audacity to pray the Parliament to interfere with the King in the exercise of that branch of his authority which peculiarly and exclusively belongs to himself ; when these most stupid makers of rotten cottons, these swelled out and pompous ruffians of the north, who were so insolent and so cruel at the time of the Manchester affair in 1819 ; when

they thus showed forth their sublime stupidity, and talked so pompously about the duty of this free country to give freedom to the oppressed slaves of South-America : upon that occasion, I told the brutally stupid fellows to look at home ; to look at their own heat of eighty-four degrees, in which they kept poor little slaves by the thousand ; to look into their infernal holes called factories, from which the smoke, like that of the bottomless pit, ascendeth for evermore ; to look at the emaciated bodies of their slaves ; to look at the bell and the whip of the drivers ; and to look particularly at the cans, **TIN CANS**, tied round the waists of their slaves : I told the swelled out ruffians to look at these, before they again presumed to interfere with the King in his prerogative of giving liberty to foreign nations ! I told them, besides, that their object was not to give liberty to any body ; that that was an hypocritical, a base and lying pretence ; that their real object was, to get a

market for their own monstrously rotten cottons; that it was not to give liberty to the South Americans that they wanted, but to *compel*, actually compel, by one means or another, the people of those countries to cover their carcasses with the pasted and glazed rubbish, the fabricating and vending of which would tend to add to their means of luxury and of oppression. I told them, moreover, that, if their prayer were granted; if the Ministry should be fools enough to listen to them, they would be grievously disappointed in the effect; that the rotten cottons which they would send thither would *never be paid for*; that the ruffian loan-making patriots would pocket the proceeds of the paste and the glaze; that whatever they were paid would be paid to them by the greedy wretches of this country; and that the calling of the new world into existence, as the frothy Canning called it, would do injury in place of good to these greedy, northern ruffians, who have, ever since I have known

any thing of public affairs, been deadly enemies of freedom in every shape, and particularly deadly enemies of the cause of reform.

The Ministry were fools enough to listen to the clamour proceeding from these greedy ruffians. They were fools enough to be influenced, or perhaps, rather, CANNING was fool enough, and his colleagues were weak enough to yield to him. He was their great piece of gab in the House of Commons. The CHANCELLOR, and most of the rest of them, knew what a shallow fellow it was, and hated him for his pertness and presumption; but he had *gab* at command, and that was an article almost absolutely necessary to their affairs. It was his scheme to get popularity amongst the greedy of all descriptions. He carried his point, though he did not save his life; and amongst his means was this "*liberal*" acknowledgment of the South American States, and the consequent encouragement held out to greedy gamblers to adventure their money in

loans to those States. His colleagues might see, and I believe did see, the mischievous tendency of this series of measures; but they wanted his gab, and they could not have his gab without suffering him to make use of the means of getting popularity amongst the greedy: and this is the true history of the loans, and of the cause of you, you stupid beggars, now being ruined.

This South American affair is closely connected with the recent formation of the Ministry. The Whigs joined in with Canning; the acknowledgment and the subsequent losses of this nation never would have taken place, if the Chancellor, and a great part of the Ministry, had followed the bent of their own taste and inclination. They might not have clearly foreseen all the consequences in detail; but their habits of caution would have restrained them. Pressed by Canning, and by Huskisson, very likely, too, and seeing these supported, neck or nothing, by the Whigs, they yielded

to Canning; and that yielding gave him the power to trip up their heels. That "dear good man," whose "liberal" disposition induced him to jest upon the rupture of poor Ogden, became, all at once, the god of the newspapers, and of all the greedy wretches that read the stock-jobbing newspapers; and they adored him, upon exactly the same principle upon which CALIBAN falls down and licks the shoes of the drunken sailor TRINCULLO, who had won the heart of the man-beast by giving him a good swig of rum out of his bottle. "The liquor thou bearest is not earthly, and thou shalt be my god!" Just so, or thereabouts in substance, said the filthy newspapers that crammed the stomachs of the Jews and jobbers.

The bubble has now, however, burst: there is no longer any chance of payment; though the "Mexican Ambassador" tells us that it is owing to a "*mere accident*" that there are not monies wherewith to pay the dividends on

the Mexican bonds! Aye, aye, accidental, no doubt; and it is always accidental, when the inability of making payment exists. This I know, that if any man would offer to sell me a hundred of Mexican bonds for a hundred shillings, obliging me to wait for payment of interest and principal for three years, I would not (even if I could be guilty of the infamy of dealing in any such a thing) give him the hundred shillings. It seems to me that the public, as it is called, in England, is the most ignorant mass of persons upon the face of this earth. As I used to ask them at first when the loans took place, *from what source is the interest to come?* They seem to have had a sort of dream about mines of gold and silver, and not to have reflected the least in the world, as to any time, trouble or expense required to get the gold and silver out of the mines. Gracious God! Your grand-children will certainly believe that their grandfathers were moon-stricken about this time; unless

they should be as stupid as yourselves. Gold and silver are to be got out of mines in the same way (that is to say, by labour and expense) as wheat is got out of a field; and then the produce of the mines does not, after all, belong to the loan-making patriots. It is by *taxes* raised upon the people that the interest was to be paid, if ever paid at all; and, you greedy vagabonds, remember, that, rather than submit to such taxes, even if they had the means of paying them, the people of Mexico would cut the throats of the loan-making patriots, and put themselves again under the protection of Spain, who never taxed them at all. We have seen the effects of an attempt to tax them in Venezuela and New Grenada, which now form *Canning's Colombia*. Amongst other effects is BOLIVAR's ordinance for *putting to death any one that shall speak ill of his government*. This is the state of blessedness which Canning called into existence, and which that superlatively wise

softener of the criminal code, Sir JAMMY MACKINTOSH, called "the noblest act of his illustrious life"! Sir Jammy would make a good ambassador-general to those free republican States. He checks the swing of his liberal nature when his softening efforts approach the press: he does not endeavour to take away the chance of banishment for life from us: otherwise he might, perhaps, intercede with Bolivar to substitute banishment for death, under the free constitution of the free republic of Canning's Colombia.

Here, greedy devils, I conclude for the present, expressing my entire satisfaction at what you will suffer from the fulfilment of my predictions, and from the contempt of the timely warning which I gave you all. To Mammon you have made your appeal; on Mammon you have relied for success; to the mercy of Mammon I leave you, and such mercy you will find as is the just reward of a love of gain, no matter by what means, regardless of the suffer-

ings and even of the innocent blood of millions, so that it give you luxury with laziness.

WM. COBBETT.

CHAIR AND WANDS.

"Crown and Anchor, scene of all my triumphs,
"Oh! farewell!"—BURDETT, in *Westminster*
Tragi-comic Farce.

Fleet Street, Afternoon, Thursday,
20th Sept. 1827.

I HAVE just come from the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand, after seeing (sad sight!) sold by *public auction*, immense lengths of tables and stools, on the latter of which the BURDETT'S RUMP COMMITTEE used, annually, to seat the dupes of their leader and themselves, and on the former of which Mr. OTTEY, the keeper of this menagerie, used to place the food and the swill for this assemblage of the most perfect fools that ever breathed, save and except those of Liverpool, who have

the "empty Jordan at their head."

"But," the impatient reader will say, "the CHAIR! The Original Whig-Club Chair! What became of that?" There were very few persons at the sale, when I went into the room, and I found Mr. Hunt to be of the number. I was told, and I believe it, that no less than three thief-takers from the police-offices, were, soon after my entrance, *placed at my back*. After I entered, the room began to fill; and, I soon found, that the CHAIR, and the expected contest for it, were the great objects of attraction. A little while before the CHAIR was to come on, Mr. HUNT left the room for a little, seeing that there were still several lots to precede the CHAIR. But, these intervening lots having been passed over, Mr. Hunt did not return soon enough to *bid for it*. I, who was extremely desirous to put this poor degraded mass of wood, hair, and gold-leaf in a fair way to the flames, got upon one of the stools, and bade *eight-*

pence, the price of a hempen halter; and, I was followed by a gentleman, who bade *thirteen pence halfpenny, that being hangman's wages!* Just at this moment I cast my eye on poor MR. OTTEY, who appeared to me as if he had just had a tooth drawn.

The auctioneer made an effort to rally; told us, that, only *three years ago*, Mr. OTTEY could have sold the almost holy relic for *five hundred pounds!* And then, with a portion of pathos that did honour to the feelings of the orator, he seemed to deplore that degeneracy, which exposed this precious piece of goods to be knocked down for the wages, for a single job, of the common *Jack Ketch!* Forcing up a bluster, therefore, Mr. Auctioneer now put the chair up at *fifty guineas*. Not a soul would bid! At last he came back to the other end, and, after a while, got *real* biddings to the amount of 2*l.* 10*s.* Upon this HIS CLERK rose, and bade *twenty guineas; a police thief-*

taker bade next, or soon afterwards, carrying the bidding up to *forty odd guineas*; then, finding that there was nothing *real* to be got, the thing was (as was said in the room, and as I believe,) *bought in at forty-five guineas*! But, as I was told, and believe, there was no *real* bidding beyond about *fifty shillings*.

The readers of the Register have heard me often describe the "WANDS," used by those *stout* fellows, who were always employed to protect Burdett against those who might be disposed to put *awkward questions* to him at his dinners. These "wands" are really *staves*, quite equal to the *bringing of a stout man down at a single blow*! Those that bore those staves were called STEWARDS, but, they were, in fact, ruffians hired *for the day*, by the RUMP; and their business was, to prevent any one from being heard, whom they suspected to be about to utter any thing against GLORY. The reader will not have forgotten the 23rd of

May last, when these ruffians attempted, under the cry of "*one and all*," to put ME out of the room, in this tavern, which room was the grand theatre of dunghill Glory. I described them coming up in a body with their "*wands*" (alias, staves) brandishing in the air; I described little Sancho running along upon a table, with a "*wand*" in his hand; I described one of the ruffians poking the point of his wand *at my eye*, when it was seized by one of my friends and broken; I described the butt-end of a broken "*wand*," whisking by the head of Glory and smashing a large glass at his back. These "wands" formed, then, an essential article in the grand affair of a "PURITY DINNER": they were, in fact, the means, and the *only means*, which, for the last seven years, secured Burdett unanimous *applause at his dinners*. These "WANDS" poor OTTEY has now SOLD by public auction; and these "WANDS" Mr. Hunt and I have bought!

Mr. OTTEY's motive is, doubtless, that *humanity*, which was, as I observed last week, so conspicuous in his efforts to rescue the poor CHAIR from its state of horrible degradation, by putting it on the high-road to the flames, an end in which he, without doubt, expects the "WANDS" to partake. Precisely what will become of them I cannot tell; but this I know, that I will exhibit some of them at Fleet-Street, that my readers may have an opportunity of seeing with their own eyes the sort of *arguments* by which Glory's opponents were kept in silence.

Thus have we the outward and infallible signs of the total breaking up, frustration, dispersion, degradation and everlasting reprobation and perdition of those two detestable factions, the WHIGS and the RUMP. Please God, we will have some toasts relative to them at the Grand Feast of the Gridiron! where we will have no "Stewards," as we had none at the last feast. We wanted no

"Stewards," and no "wands." These are for the protection of such heroes as GLORY, and that scab of his Rump "DADDY STURCH." These "wands" will never again knock a man down, when he is rising to put a question at the Purity Dinner. I shall, I think, take some of mine to my gardens, and use them, to put old clothes upon, and dress them up as shoy-hoys. Others I will turn to all manner of vile uses; but some I will keep to make a fire under the Gridiron, on which we will broil an old *dunghill cock* at the next feast of the Gridiron. We will not care about any charge of pretended inhumanity, for thus broiling OLD GLORY in effigy. In short, what I shall do with these wands I cannot tell; but as doubtless I shall have enough to say about them hereafter, this may suffice for the present. I know that they have brought me from my gardens to this cursed *wen* to-day, and I will be revenged upon them, by hook or by crook.

THE EXCHANGES.

—

“THE state of the exchanges
 “is still a source of alarm. That
 “gold is going out of the country
 “is evident from the Custom-
 “house entries. Fifty thousand
 “ounces of gold were entered on
 “Friday for Hamburgh; and one
 “hundred and fifty thousand
 “ounces of silver, and three
 “hundred ounces of gold, were
 “put on the books, on the same
 “day, for Calais. The Bank,
 “we understand, are withdraw-
 “ing their paper. All the late
 “sales of Exchequer Bills, which
 “were supposed to be on the part
 “of the government, were, in fact,
 “on the part of the Bank. This
 “is the only way in which the
 “Bank can get in their paper.
 “They are doing nothing in the
 “way of discounts.”—*The Morn-
 ing Herald*, 17th Sept. 1827.

“It has been very currently re-
 “ported to-day, that of the sales

“of Exchequer Bills recently
 “made by the Government Bro-
 “kers, a very large proportion
 “are, in reality, on the account
 “of the Bank of England,
 “the Directors deeming it pru-
 “dent, on account of the decline
 “in the foreign exchanges, to
 “lessen their circulation of notes.”

—*The Times*, 17th Sept. 1827.

—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE REGISTER.

Gray's Inn, 13th Sept. 1827.

SIR,—The commerce between
 two nations cannot be so equally
 balanced, that the amount of the
 exports of the one shall exactly
 correspond with that of the ex-
 ports of the other. There must
 be some difference, and this
 difference must eventually (to
 adjust the accounts of the two
 nations) be paid in *specie*; be-
 cause, Bank of England paper
 will not circulate abroad, but the
 sovereign can be melted and
 transformed into foreign coin, *as*
it was previously to the panic in
 1825. This difference in the ex-

ports is called the balance of trade, and in a common state of things, becomes more or less in favour of any country in proportion to the *cheapness* of its produce; the value of which produce is regulated by the quantity of the circulating medium.

In England, the circulating medium consists partly of the precious metals and partly of paper. The former can only be increased by the balance of trade being in favour of this country; but the latter can be increased to *any amount* at the *arbitrary will* of the Bank Directors. If then, by excessive issues of Bank paper, the total amount of the *aggregate* circulating medium be increased to double its former quantity, money thus made twice as abundant as formerly, will be twice as cheap; or in other words, goods will be twice as dear. For the idea of value being relative, the price of goods is ascertained by comparing its quantity with the quantity of money; as, on the other hand, the value of money

is known by being compared in the same way with goods: and the relative value of each is in proportion to its scarcity. Thus gold being the least plentiful, is the dearest; and copper being the most abundant of the metals used as money, is the cheapest.

Whenever, therefore, the quantity of paper-money at home is at an excess, the balance of trade will turn against this country. Let us suppose, for instance, a number of Russian merchants arriving at London, with cargoes of tallow, deal, hemp, &c., and having sold their merchandize, being desirous of taking back to St. Petersburg a quantity of British woollens. Without knowing the cause, they are surprised to find that, notwithstanding the superior skill and machinery of the British manufacturer, they can obtain woollens of equal quality in Saxony at a less price, and are consequently deterred from making their purchases in England. The same is the case with the merchants of other nations. The

French will go to Sweden for their lead and iron, to be purchased in the same way with the produce of wines, &c. sold in England. *For England, you will observe, from its superabundance of paper money, will be the best market for the sale of goods, but the worst for the purchase of them.*

Thus foreigners abstaining from taking our produce in return for theirs, bills on foreign countries become scarce and the exchanges fall. The gold is drawn away from the Bank of England in order to be remitted in payment to foreign countries, and *this drainage, which is already begun, must and will continue until the balance of trade be rectified by a very considerable diminution of the paper money, or until there be no gold left, and a Bank Restriction take place.* For it is not in the power of any band of Jews to avert this catastrophe by drawing fictitious or accommodation Bills on foreign countries. They

only aggravate the evil which must ultimately come the heavier for delay.

I am, Sir,

Your constant Reader,
and most obedient
Servant,

CHRYSOPHILUS LOVEGOLD.

ON THE
VALUE OF CHURCH AND
ABBAY LANDS.

SIR,—I observe in your Second Part of the History of the “Reformation” (a work, permit me to say, that has probably arrested the attention of the country more than any that was ever written), that you have multiplied the yearly value of the Church Property, as estimated at the time of its confiscation by King Henry VIII. by 20, to give your idea of the yearly value of the same property at the present period; but on referring to paragraph 4 of the Introduction to the Second

Part, I see no data given by which you have arrived at that calculation; on looking back, however, to paragraph 466, of the First Part, I presume that you have been guided by a comparison of the average price of Wheat during the progress of the Reformation and the price at the time you were writing.

I shall now relate some facts, from which I think it will be evident to you, that you have very much undervalued the present annual value; for I have referred to the title-deeds of a small estate, consisting of a cottage or small farm-house, and eight acres of land, situate at a retired spot in a parish in Kent; which property, from the description in all the writings up to the 16th Henry VIII. and its present condition, I have no doubt, from knowing it well, is now, and has from the time of Henry VIII. always remained in the same state, nor has its intrinsic value been increased by any manufacturing having been introduced

in its vicinity, or by any other means, save that of the improvement of the roads, which may be said to be general throughout the kingdom.

The above mentioned property was acquired by two purchases; that is to say, in 1525, 16th Henry VIII., the tenement and four acres were purchased for 8*l.*, and in 1529, 2d Edward VI., the other four acres were purchased for 2*l.* 10*s.* (the yearly value being stated in the deed to be 1*s.* 8*d.*), so that the property comprised in the two deeds was, in 1529, worth 10*l.* 10*s.* In 1560 the tenement and eight acres were sold for 20*l.*, and were purchased (being always similarly described) by the ancestor of the present proprietor, in 1675, for 160*l.*; and in 1815, the same property was valued by an eminent surveyor, at 460*l.*, exclusive of the timber, which was of long growth, and had previously been sold for 350*l.* The estate is now, and has been for some years past, rented by a small farmer, who holds

only this property at 16*l.* a year, and pays the land-tax of 1*l.* 4*s.* per annum, and all other outgoings. I ought to mention that there is a previous title-deed of the property purchased in 1525, which deed is dated in 1521 (in which no price is mentioned), by which it appears from the property being particularly described, there was then no tenement, so that a cottage must have been erected between that period and 1525. The substantially built cottage, now standing on the property, has not been erected since 1675; whether it is the same erected before 1525 I am unable to state; at any rate, whether it be or be not, it is suitable to the property, as it must be presumed was the one standing in 1525; and it therefore follows, that the property was, and is, of the same intrinsic value at both periods; and it accordingly results from the above statement, as the property was by no means over-valued in 1815, and even leaving out the value of the timber alto-

gether, that in 1529, 2d Edward VI. $5\frac{1}{4}\frac{4}{6}d.$, in 1560, 2d Elizabeth $10\frac{1}{4}\frac{3}{4}\frac{4}{6}d.$, and in 1675, 28th Charles II. 6*s.* 11 $\frac{1}{4}\frac{4}{6}d.$, bore a relative value to 1*l.* of the mixture of silver and paper-money exclusively current in the United Kingdom in 1815.

To exemplify the result of the calculation grounded on the facts above stated, I have selected from the Second Part of your History of the Reformation the following list of estates, with the estimated yearly value of each at the time of its confiscation by Henry VIII., which fell to the lot of one among the numerous other aristocratic families, that of the present Duke of Bedford.

The Cistercian Abbey at Woburn in the county of Bedford, granted by Edward VI. to John Lord Russell, 430*l.* 13*s.* 11 $\frac{1}{2}d.$

The Preceptory of Knights Hospitallers, with a Manor and Church at Melchburn in the same county, granted by Edward VI. to the same John Lord Russell,

then Earl of Bedford, 241*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*

The Benedictine Abbey at Thorney in the county of Cambridge, granted by Edward VI. to the same John Russell Earl of Bedford, 508*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*

The Cistercian Abbey at Dunkeswell in the county of Devon, granted by Henry VIII. to the same John Russell Earl of Bedford, when Lord Russell, 298*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*

The Benedictine Abbey at Tavistock in the same county, granted by Henry VIII. to the same John Earl of Bedford, when Lord Russell, 902*l.* 5*s.* 7½*d.*; and

The Augustine Priory at Castle Hymel in the county of Northampton, granted by Henry VIII. to the same John Russell Earl of Bedford, when Lord Russell, 62*l.* 16*s.*

The aggregate amount of the foregoing valuation is 2,441*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*, which, instead of being multiplied by 20 only, as you have done in your work, should, on the fact above shown,† that 5½*d.* in

1529 2d Edward VI. was equal to 1*l.* of the present day, be multiplied by 45, which will give the sum of 110,001*l.* 15*s.* as the annual value of the above property at this time; and taking the estates to be worth 30 years' purchase, are now of the value of 3,300,052*l.* 10*s.*, exclusive of the timber and of the improved value which the property may now have fortuitously acquired.

To the above list should be added,

The Alien Priory at Lincoln, granted by Henry VIII. to the same John Russell Earl of Bedford, when Lord Russell.

The Dominican Friary at Exeter in the county of Devon, granted by Edward VI. to the same John Russell Earl of Bedford when Lord Russell; and, the Cistercian Cell at Lanachebren in the county of Cornwall, granted by Elizabeth to Francis Russell Earl of Bedford, and son of the preceding Earl, the yearly value of which, at their

confiscation by Henry VIII., not being stated in your work, I have no means of applying the same calculation to.

It must be evident therefore how enormous is the value at this day of the property of the Catholic Institutions given away by the Reformation Sovereigns, the list of which forms an entire volume of your History of the Reformation, and to how many useful purposes the rents might have been applied for the benefit of the nation during the last three centuries.

I cannot better conclude this letter than by calling your attention to the following note of Hasted, in his folio edition of the History of Kent, vol. 4, page 569, in reference to the origin of the poor laws.

“ It has generally been supposed, though there have been some few who have thought otherwise, that the dissolution of monasteries occasioned that provision made

“ *for the poor*, some years afterwards, by the statutes in 2 Elizabeth’s reign, passed for that purpose, the necessity for which arose from their being left destitute from that event. That this was the fact, and that King Henry foresaw this would happen, plainly appears from the express clause and covenant, which was generally inserted in the first grants of the sites and lands of most of these dissolved houses, several of which I have seen, viz. that the grantees should continue the like hospitality and alms to the indigent travellers and poor, which had usually and constantly been afforded to them by the religious, before their houses were suppressed; but these estates often changing owners, and many of them through fear of their uncertain tenure, the above injunction was after some time but little observed, and at length neglected and entirely laid aside; by which means the distress of the poor

“ was felt the heavier, and gradually increasing, at last induced the legislature to make provision for them by those statutes.”

I am, Sir,

A READER OF THE REGISTER.

Inner Temple,
29th August, 1827.

London, Sept. 13, 1827.

SIR,—I am a pretty constant reader of your Register, and though I do not agree with you in every thing you assert respecting the currency, yet I am willing so far to compliment you, as to say, that I believe no one in the kingdom, but yourself, understood the subject till within these few years. It is to this subject I now wish to call your attention. Are you quite sure, that by the present law, one pound notes are to be annihilated on the 5th of April, 1829? I have read the Act, but whether from obtuseness of intellect, or whatever other cause, I

confess I do not see any clause which will *abolish* them at the time mentioned. No new notes can be issued, I know; but what is to become, all of a sudden, of the millions of one-pound-notes in circulation on the 4th of April? Are they to be called in by proclamation before that day? Will it be illegal for a private individual to circulate them after the 5th April, 1829? If so, then it will behove every one to get his notes paid before the day comes. Now, Sir, I think a letter from you to the holders of one pound notes, exhorting them to get them exchanged, would do a great deal of good, because if poor people cannot get them paid after the 5th of April, it will be a grievous loss to many; and *if they can* (which I imagine is the case), why then one pound notes will still be in circulation. If, indeed, Country Bankers were obliged, by the Act, to call in all their one pound notes, then the case would be clear, for this would amount to a proclamation; but I see nothing

in the act to force them to this. You, perhaps, Sir, may know more about the law of the case; at all events, thousands like myself, would like to read your views on the subject.

ONE OF YOUR DISCIPLES.

“ Behold, the hire of the Labourers, who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth; and the cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord.”

James, chap. v., vers e 4.

The real Cause of the Distressed Condition of all Classes is shown by a few plain Questions to a Landowner.

How many acres does your estate consist of?—Ans. 10,000.

What was it let for forty years ago?—Ans. 10s. per acre, or 5000*l.* a year.

How much do you receive now?—Ans. 30s. per acre, or 15,000*l.* a year.

How many farms are upon it?

—Ans. Fifty.

How many labourers do they employ?—Ans. About five hundred.

What was the price of wheat forty years ago?—Ans. 4s. per bushel.

What is the price of wheat now?—Ans. 8s. per bushel.

What was the price of labour forty years ago?—Ans. 8s. per week.

What is the price of labour now?—Ans. The same, 8s. per week.

Then the labourers lose, by the present system, one bushel of wheat per week?—Ans. Yes, they do.

What is the loss to each labourer, in money, now the bushel of wheat is 8s.?—Ans. 20*l.* 16s. per year.

Then the five hundred labourers employed on your estate lose 200*l.* per week?—Ans. Yes.

And their loss, yearly, amounts to 10,400*l.*?—Ans. Yes, exactly.

And the shopkeepers in your neighbourhood lose customers to the same amount? Ans. Yes.

And the wholesale traders who supply the shopkeepers likewise lose in the same proportion?—Ans. They do.

And the manufacturers, also, are deprived of a market for their goods to the same amount?—Ans. Certainly they are.

Then nearly all classes must be in great distress in consequence?—Ans. They certainly are in very great distress.

And how can it ever be otherwise, if the landowners receive 10,000*l.* a-year more for the *same estate* than they did forty years ago? for it is now rendered quite plain to every man of common understanding, that the farmer cannot afford to give a fair remuneration to his labourer, because

the bushel of wheat, which they are compelled to withhold from the labourer weekly, is sold by the farmers to pay the additional rent of 10,000*l.* per year to their landlords.

Isaiah saith, “Ye have taken away the rights of the poor of the people;” and he also saith, “Ye have eaten up the vineyard: the spoil of the poor is within your houses.” And Samuel saith, that the Lord sent a Prophet unto the King, to tell him of the iniquity of the Rich Man, who spared to take of his own flock, but took the Poor Man’s lamb: and the king’s anger was greatly kindled against the man, and he said unto the Prophet, “The man that hath done this thing, shall surely die; and he shall restore the lamb four-fold, because he did this thing, and because he had *no pity.*”

SIR,

12th Sept. 1827.

THE above Paper having been just put into my hands, by the respectable printers whose names it bears in the imprint, I send it to you, thinking that if you had seen it we should have known something of it through the pages of the Register; because, however contemptible the author of it is, as everybody who reads it will at once perceive, so far as regards either *principle* or *intellect*, or both, it is plain he has the means of doing mischief if he can gratuitously distribute this *Circular* throughout the metropolis and country, which is probably the same. Indeed I understand the fellow is not only wealthy, but that he is one of the most extensive dealers in *iron* and *steel*, the sale of which cannot fail to be greatly promoted, if the people be but persuaded that the "*cause*"

of the distress of the country is as he describes; for who, in such a case, is there, who would not be justified in getting a *two-edged sword* and a *brace* or *two* of good *double barrelled pistols*? It is needless to say for what purpose.

If the man be really as ignorant as it is charitable to suppose him to be, the best thing his friends can do would be, to advise him never to use *pen* or *ink*. If he be mad, he has no right to be at large without a straight waistcoat and a keeper; but if he want us to purchase his old iron and steel, to kill all those he is taking pains to make us believe are the cause of our distress, something ought to be said or done to caution the public against him.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

W. G.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE four foregoing articles require to be noticed by me as far as my time will allow.—The Letter on *the subject of the one pound notes*, I cannot answer in a suitable manner, until I have had time to read the Act of Parliament, to which my Correspondent alludes. I will read the Act before the publication of the next Register, and will then state, as explicitly as I can, my opinion upon the subject.

The Letter on the "*Exchanges*" is of great importance: it is worth fifty volumes of the long-winded stuff of a writer in the "*Old Times*," who signs himself "*DANIEL HARDCASTLE*," and who, though right enough as to

many of his facts, I should take for a bubble-headed stock-jobber, whose optics are of a power far too limited to embrace any thing worthy of the name of a remedy.

This second or third Daniel's remedy is, to put an end to all bank notes under *twenty pounds*, which would certainly keep the gold in the country, but which would as certainly compel the Government to reduce the interest of the debt, to reduce mortgages and annuities, marriage settlements, and all other agreements for time, or would strip every landowner of his estate, and blow up every insurance office in the kingdom. Daniel's remedy is like that of a remedy for putting an end to the expense of keeping a bastard child by starving him to death; a remedy not unfrequently resorted to, in this most moral and enlightened age.

The Correspondent who writes to me on the subject of a paper, inserted just before his letter, and entitled "*the Real Cause of the Distresses of the Country*," seems to be very angry with the author of that paper. The paper is, to be sure, erroneous from one end to the other; but it is by no means UNJUST. It imputes the distresses to the Landowners; and the imputation is *perfectly just*; not that the Landowners produced the distress by the enhancing of their rents, but by their being the *cause*, and the *sole cause of the enormous debt and taxation*. The Author of that paper has acted

like a man who should put another to death for burglary, when his real crime was highway robbery: he has offended forms, but he has been substantially just.

The Correspondent who dates his letter from the "Temple" has my best thanks, and I am sure he will have the thanks of all my readers.

N. B. I will next week notice the Meeting at the Crown and Anchor (Scene of all my triumphs, oh! farewell!), at which MR. FRENCH so meritoriously exposed the apostate eulogists of CANNING.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending Sept. 7.

Per Quarter.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat ..	58	9	Rye	35	11
Barley ..	33	5	Beans ...	49	4
Oats	25	9	Pease ...	43	2

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the week ended Sept. 7.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	36,567	Rye	692
Barley ..	2,953	Beans . . .	745
Oats ...	10,203	Pease	1,302

Imperial Average of the Six Weeks ended Sept. 7, which regulates the Duties on liberated Foreign Corn.

Per Quarter.

	s.	d.
Wheat	59	8
Barley	36	4
Oats	26	10
Rye	33	6
Beans	50	3
Pease	43	4

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Tuesday, Sept. 11.—Imperial Qr.

	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat..	3,556	for 10,797	1	3	Average, 60	8	
Barley..	131	..	227	18	2.....	34	9
Oats..	3,715	..	5,381	15	8.....	28	11
Rye....	87	..	131	17	0.....	34	10
Beans..	794	..	1,862	4	9.....	46	10
Pease ..	578	..	1,315	3	5.....	45	6

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Friday, Sept. 14.—There are this week short arrivals of most kinds of Corn, and not much Flour. Old Wheat, of good quality, meets a free sale, at Monday's quotations; new samples are very dull. Barley is unaltered. Beans find ready demand, at rather higher prices. Pease are unaltered. Oats are in fair demand,

at rather better terms than on Monday last. The prices of Flour are unvaried.

Monday, Sept. 17.—Last week there was the shortest arrival of Grain, in general, that has come to market for many weeks past. This morning there was a large show of Wheat samples, chiefly new and damp, from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, also a good quantity of New Beans, and but little other Corn fresh in. Such samples of Wheat as are dry and prime in quality, barely maintained the terms of last week, but all other parcels are 2s. per qr. lower, with many left unsold, being too soft for our Millers' use.

Although the quantity of Barley for sale is only limited at present, yet this article meets a dull sale, and is rather cheaper. Boiling and Grey Pease are each 2s. per quarter dearer, being scarce in the market. Old Beans have again obtained rather higher prices, there being so few for sale. New Beans do not come so dry in quality as last week, and all samples that are tender or damp, have sold at 2s. to 3s. per quarter decline from last quotations, but dry parcels nearly maintain the terms last reported. Fine fresh Oats are in fair demand, at 1s. per quarter advance on the prices of last Monday, and all other sorts meet a slow sale, at no variation in value. The top price of Flour has at length declined 5s. per sack.

Monday, Sept. 17.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 23,450 firkins of Butter, and 600 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign Ports 8,434 casks of Butter. The Butter market is dull, and prices are about 2s. per per cwt. lower. Bacon is in good demand; prices rather higher.

COAL MARKET, Sept. 14.

<i>Ships at Market.</i>	<i>Ships sold.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
8½.	8½.	32s. 9d. 40s. 0d.

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from Sept. 10 to September 15, both inclusive.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	4,231	Tares	—
Barley ..	310	Linseed ..	961
Malt	717	Rapeseed .	—
Oats	103	Brank ..	—
Beans ...	1,865	Mustard ..	12
Flour	3,747	Flax	—
Rye	10	Hemp ...	—
Pease	903	Seeds ...	—

Foreign.—Barley, 2,922; and Oats, 815 quarters.

HOPS.

Price of Hops, per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, Sept. 17.—About 200 pockets of New Hops have come in. Currency 70s. to 90s. In several instances, where the picking had begun, they have suspended, as the Hops were not ripe. The weather is now fine and genial, so that they will in general be very busy in picking. A good supply will not be at a market sooner than the first week in October. Duty 120,000*l.*, but more against than for that sum.

Another Account.

Monday, Sept. 17.—We have had about 500 pockets of New Hops at Market, which have fetched this last week from 70s. to 84s., including Kent and Sussex. The Duty is estimated at 125,000*l.* Nothing doing in yearlings.

Maidstone, Sept. 13.—Our Hop picking is now general, and the Hops will be of fine quality; at present we cannot say about how they come down as to quantity, but this we can say, that according to the present markets, even those planters that are fortunate enough to get a fair crop, cannot get repaid their expenses, so we hope for better prices. Duty called 130,000*l.*

Worcester, Sept. 12.—The picking is now become general in our Plantation, and the Planters in most districts are of opinion that the produce will much exceed what they antici-

pated. Those hitherto picked are of fine quality. Our Duty is at 12,000*l.* We shall, no doubt, have New Hops in our market on Saturday. Some letters from London state, that from 78s. to 100s. were asked for new samples brought to the Borough on Monday, but that there was an unwillingness to buy.—Calculations have been entered into to prove that there are now two years' consumption on hand.

SMITHFIELD.

Monday, Sept. 17.—The supply on Friday was more than equal to the demand; and indifferent things could hardly be turned into money. Coarse Beef was quite unsaleable, even on much lower terms; but Mutton and Lamb, though a heavy trade, did not experience any material depression in price.—The market to-day is as abundantly supplied as this day se'n-night, with a much heavier trade. There are scarcely any buyers for ordinary Beasts, and to quote a price for such is impossible.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	6	to	5 0
Mutton	3	3	—	4 8
Veal	4	8	—	5 4
Pork	4	3	—	5 8
Lamb	4	0	—	4 10
Beasts	2,804		Sheep	25,200
Calves	177		Pigs	120

NEWGATE, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	0	to	4 0
Mutton	3	4	—	4 0
Veal	3	4	—	4 8
Pork	4	0	—	5 8
Lamb	3	4	—	4 4

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	6	to	4 4
Mutton	3	4	—	4 2
Veal	3	8	—	5 8
Pork	4	0	—	6 4
Lamb	3	4	—	5 0

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS, per Ton.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>
Ware	2	10	to	3	15
Middlings.....	2	0	—	0	0
Chats	1	15	—	0	0
Common Red..	0	0	—	0	0

Onions, 0s. 0d.—0s. 0d. per bush.

BOROUGH, per Ton.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>
Ware	3	0	to	3	15
Middlings.....	2	0	—	2	5
Chats.....	1	15	—	2	0
Common Red..	0	0	—	0	0

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

<i>Smithfield.</i> —Hay....	80s. to 110s.
Straw,..	36s. to 40s.
Clover.	100s. to 110s.
<i>St. James's.</i> —Hay....	75s. to 120s.
Straw ..	27s. to 38s.
Clover..	95s. to 120s.
<i>Whitechapel.</i> --Hay....	75s. to 110s.
Straw...34s.	to 40s.
Clover..	90s. to 140s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended Sept. 7, 1827.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
London*	61	3	33	4	29	6
Essex	59	5	31	11	22	10
Kent.....	60	6	34	4	26	8
Sussex.....	58	10	32	8	27	5
Suffolk	57	10	33	7	27	6
Cambridgeshire.....	56	9	36	0	26	2
Norfolk	57	6	34	3	26	11
Lincolnshire	57	8	36	6	22	1
Yorkshire	58	5	31	5	24	5
Durham	59	10	36	0	31	9
Northumberland	59	4	33	6	30	3
Cumberland	65	3	35	3	26	0
Westmoreland	66	0	41	0	30	10
Lancashire	55	0	40	4	26	3
Cheshire	57	3	0	0	26	1
Gloucestershire.....	60	3	33	11	32	3
Somersetshire	61	0	33	6	22	4
Monmouthshire.....	59	9	37	10	28	0
Devonshire.....	64	6	31	0	21	8
Cornwall.....	64	10	33	0	26	5
Dorsetshire	61	4	32	9	27	1
Hampshire	59	5	34	2	26	7
North Wales	66	3	41	8	25	2
South Wales	57	9	38	7	20	5

* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding

Liverpool, Sept. 11.—The market on Tuesday was again very heavy for every kind of Grain. New Irish Wheat, of which there were some fresh samples shown, were 4*d.* to 5*d.* per bushel lower. In Foreign, duty paid, red Wheat, a decline of 1*d.* to 2*d.* per bushel was submitted to, and even at this reduction little progress was made in Sales. Prime samples of high mixed Dantzic supported last week's prices. For Indian Corn there was little demand, and last week's quotations were scarcely maintained. Beans and Pease, of fine quality, were in tolerable request, and were fully as dear, while any thing of middling quality was nearly unsaleable. Sack Flour and Oatmeal were heavy of sale, at 1*s.* per sack decline.

Sept. 15.—There was scarcely a sale of any thing effected at to-day's market; and except new Irish Wheat, which is rather lower, the quotations generally of Tuesday remain nominally the same. Duty payable on Bonded Wheat, imported previously to the 1st July, is 2*s.* per quarter higher than it was yesterday—it is now 26*s.* 8*d.* per quarter.

Derby, Sept. 15.—We had a plentiful supply of all kinds of Grain at this day's market, particularly of New Wheat, which varies very much in quality, some being very dry, and others damp and out of condition.—Barley is in pretty good request, and maintains about last week's prices.

Guildford, Sept. 15.—Wheat, old, 16*l.* to 17*l.*; ditto, new, for mealings, 14*l.* 10*s.* to 17*l.* per load. Rye, 34*s.* to 38*s.*; Barley, 31*s.* to 34*s.*; Oats, 25*s.* to 30*s.*; Beans, 50*s.* to 53*s.*; Pease, grey, 45*s.* to 48*s.* per quarter; Tares, 8*s.* per bushel.

Horncastle, Sept. 15.—We had a good supply of new Wheat; prices lower. Other articles nearly as our last.—Wheat, 45*s.* to 51*s.*; Barley, 30*s.* to 36*s.*; Oats, 20*s.* to 25*s.*; Pease, 42*s.* to 45*s.*; Beans, 50*s.* to 60*s.*; and Rye, from 23*s.* to 30*s.* per quarter.

Manchester, Sept. 15.—Since this day week we have had very little passing in the Corn trade here. The large arrivals into Liverpool and Wakefield have caused a depression in New Wheats. Irish New has again fallen 6*d.* per bushel of 70*lbs.*, and Yorkshire New, 4*d.* to 6*d.* Old Oats are in short supply; such as are sweet and in good condition, are ready sale, at 1*d.* to 1*d.* per 45*lb.* more, while New have undergone a reduction of 4*d.* to 5*d.* per 45*lbs.* Flour is dull sale, and 1*s.* per sack lower. In Barley, Beans, Pease, and Malt, no alteration.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sept. 15.—We had a fair supply of new Wheat this morning from the farmers, some of which was in better condition than any we have yet seen, and sold at rather higher prices; but the damp samples for kiln drying sold at all prices, from 50*s.* downwards to 36*s.* per quarter. Foreign Wheat was held for higher prices, but scarcely any thing was done, as the holders were very firm. New Rye dull sale, at 2*s.* per quarter lower. Only one parcel of Norfolk new Barley has been shown, and it sold at 38*s.* per quarter. The condition of new Oats does not improve, and most of the samples are mixed with greens so much that they cannot be used without a considerable proportion of old. The new sold at last week's prices, but old Oats were full 1*s.* dearer.

Norwich, Sept. 15.—The supply of Wheat and Barley to-day was large.—Red, 50*s.* to 56*s.*; White to 60*s.*; Barley 30*s.* to 34*s.*; Oats, 22*s.* to 26*s.*; Beans, 38*s.* to 42*s.*; Pease, 39*s.* to 42*s.*; Boilers, to 46*s.* per quarter; and Flour, 43*s.* to 44*s.* per sack.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Horncastle, Sept. 15.—Beef, 8s. per stone of 14 lbs. Mutton, 6d.; Lamb, 6d. to 7d.; and Veal, from 6d. to 7d. per lb.

Manchester Smithfield Market, Sept. 12.—The supply of Sheep to this day's market was good, and a few pens of the best Lincolnshire realized $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. above the price of last week, but the general runs did not exceed 5d. to 6d. per lb. Beasts, in good condition, were ready sale, at last week's rates, but the lean sorts (principally Irish) were with difficulty sold. In Calves, nothing doing at market. Pigs were ready sale, and a few fetched $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. more than last week. There is a considerable falling off in the supply as well as consumption of Lamb, and a small advance was obtained on a few prime lots.—Beef, $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6d.; Mutton, 4d. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Veal, 5d. to 7d.; Pork, 4d. to $5\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and Lamb, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., sinking offal.

Norwich Castle Meadow, Sept. 15.—We had a very short supply of fat Cattle to this day's market; prices 7s. 9d. to 8s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs., sinking offal: Store Stock was in large supply; Scots, a few sold at 4s. to 4s. 6d. per stone of what they will weigh when fat; Shorthorns, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; Cows and Calves a flat sale, also Homebreds, of one and two years old. The supply of Sheep was most abundant, and much the largest part of them remained unsold; Shearlings, 20s. to 26s.; fat ones to 40s.; Lambs, 11s. to 18s. each. Pigs plentiful and cheaper, fat ones to 7s. 3d. per stone.—Meat: Beef, 7d. to 9d.; Veal, 6d. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Mutton, 6d. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Lamb, 6d. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and Pork, 6d. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.